WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A communication apparatus having a capability of communication according to the ITU-V recommendation V.17, comprising:

training information storage means for storing training information when long training information is received;

means for detecting success in receiving short training information;

high-speed data detection means for detecting high-speed data;

training information setting means for setting the stored training information into a modem; and

receiving operation control means for changing the receiving operation in response to detecting short training information and high-speed data.

2. A communication apparatus according to claim 1, wherein in a case in which high-speed data is detected after short training information is detected, training information, which was stored when long training information is received, is not set into the modem when short training information is received.

3. A communication apparatus according to claim 1 or 2,

wherein in a case in which short training information is detected after high-speed data is detected, training information, which was stored when long training information was received, is set into the modem when short training information is received.

4. A communication apparatus according to one of claims 1 to 3, further comprising means for storing training information when a picture signal is received.

5. A communication apparatus according to claim 4, further comprising means for storing training information when a picture signal is received and short training information is successfully received.

6. A communication apparatus comprising:
training means for performing long training and short training;

first training information acquisition means for acquiring first training information on the basis of training performed by the training means;

second training information acquisition means for acquiring second training information on the basis of training performed by the training means, after the acquisition of the first training information by the first

training information acquisition means;

receiving means for receiving information in accordance with the second training information acquired by the second training information acquisition means;

success-in-training detection means for detecting success in training; and

high-speed carrier detection means for detecting a high-speed carrier,

wherein when a high-speed carrier is detected but success in training is not detected, the receiving means receives information without using the second training information.

7. A communication apparatus according to claim 6, wherein in a case in which a high-speed carrier is detected but success in training is not detected, the receiving means receives information in accordance with the first training information acquired by the first training information acquisition means.

8. A communication method for performing communication in accordance with the ITU-T recommendation V.17, comprising the steps of:

storing training information when long training information is received;

detecting success in receiving short training information;

detecting high-speed data;

setting the stored training information into a modem; and

changing the receiving operation in response to detecting short training information and high-speed data.

9. A communication method comprising the steps of:

performing long training and short training;

acquiring first training information on the basis of training performed in the training step;

acquiring second training information on the basis of training performed in the training means, after the acquisition of the first training information in the first training information acquisition step;

receiving information in accordance with the second training information acquired in the second training information acquisition step;

detecting success in training; and

detecting a high-speed carrier,

wherein when a high-speed carrier is detected but success in training is not detected, receiving of information in the information receiving step is performed without using the second training information.

10. A communication method according to claim 9, wherein in a case in which a high-speed carrier is detected but success in training is not detected, receiving of information in the information receiving step is performed in accordance with the first training information acquired in the first training information acquisition step.

11. A program for causing a communication apparatus to execute a procedure in communication in accordance with the ITU-T recommendation V.17, the procedure comprising the steps of:

storing training information when long training information is received;

detecting success in receiving short training information;

detecting high-speed data;

setting the stored training information into a modem; and

changing the receiving operation in response to detecting short training information and high-speed data.

12. A program for causing a communication apparatus to execute a procedure comprising the steps of:

performing long training and short training;

acquiring first training information on the basis of training performed in the training step;

acquiring second training information on the basis of training performed in the training means, after the acquisition of the first training information in the first training information acquisition step;

receiving information in accordance with the second training information acquired in the second training information acquisition step;

detecting success in training; and

detecting a high-speed carrier,

wherein when a high-speed carrier is detected but success in training is not detected, receiving of information in the receiving information step is performed without using the second training information.

13. A program according to claim 12, in a case in which a high-speed carrier is detected but success in training is not detected, receiving of information in the information receiving step is performed in accordance with the first training information acquired in the first training information acquisition step.